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# Homeland Security in Iowa



[www.state.ia.us/emergencymanagement](http://www.state.ia.us/emergencymanagement)  
[www.iowahomelandsecurity.org](http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org)

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## Iowa Homeland Security Mission Statement

To develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive state strategy to secure the State of Iowa from terrorist threats or attacks. Coordinate the State of Iowa's efforts to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks within the State of Iowa.

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Shortly after the attacks of September 11, 2001, Governor Tom Vilsack gave me the leadership role to head up the homeland security efforts in Iowa. In addition, during a legislative special session in November, 2001, Iowa Code 29C was amended by House File 762-vesting authority in the Iowa Emergency Management Division Administrator to administer the homeland security affairs and programs of the State.

Over the past year, we have been working diligently with our public and private partners to strengthen our state's security and bolster our public safety infrastructure. We have accomplished a tremendous amount, but there is still a great deal of work to be done. Homeland security efforts have truly been collaborative in nature, with state government departments and agencies working together more intensely and more frequently than ever in the past. The work that lies ahead will not be easy, but should provide for an enhanced state of security throughout Iowa.

Much of the success over the past year is the result of the efforts of our first responders, government and private industry workers, and concerned citizens. As a result, the citizens of Iowa are safer than they were before and owe these individuals a debt of gratitude.

In the past, emergency management in Iowa focused on the areas of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Following September 11, with the addition of homeland security, we have added the areas of detection, protection, and prevention to our mission.

Detection focuses on the expert collection and analysis of information within the state and across the country regarding threats of terrorism against the United States. Collectively, by working with all applicable partners, we strive to facilitate the collection and exchange of information pertaining to terrorist threats or activities within the state from federal, state and local governments as well as private sector. We must also coordinate the development of monitoring protocols and equipment for use in detecting the release of biological, chemical, and radiological hazards.

Protection focuses on providing security for the critical assets and infrastructure within our state. In performing this function properly, all responsible parties must act together as a cohesive unit. Over the past year, extensive efforts have been undertaken to identify our vulnerabilities addressing them with appropriate protective measures.

Prevention relates to the efforts of all partners to prevent terrorist attacks from occurring within our state. Our law enforcement agencies are some of the best in the nation and continue to provide for a coordinated effort to investigate terrorist threats as they occur. They cannot work alone. All public and private partners must work with our law enforcement professionals to be successful in the prevention of terrorist attacks.

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This document is designed to be informative in nature and to share some of the progress and successes we have had in the past 15 months. Iowa's Homeland Security Initiative ([www.iowahomelandsecurity.org](http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org)) is our primary compass as we enter 2003. A series of initiatives defined within this document provides us the direction we need in order for us to do our part in a safe homeland.

I would like to close by saying a special thank you to my staff and the staff from the other state agencies for their dedication and sacrifice over these past long months. I am truly appreciative of the dedicated support of those who work with me to accomplish our goals.

Ellen M. Gordon  
Homeland Security Advisor

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## CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

### *Homeland Security Advisory System*

On March 11, 2002, the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 3, the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). The HSAS provides five graduated threat conditions identified by both word and color. Along with these terms and colors, appropriate security countermeasures for each threat level were provided. At the time, federal facilities were tasked with implementing the system and state and local agencies were encouraged to do the same.

Severe (Red): A terrorist attack has occurred or credible and corroborated intelligence indicates that one is imminent. Normally, this threat condition is declared for a specific location or critical facility.

High Threat (Orange): Credible intelligence indicates there is a high risk of local terrorist attack, but a specific target has not been identified.

Elevated Threat (Yellow): Elevated risk of terrorist attack, but a specific region of the U.S.A. or target has not been identified. (Potential risk, not yet verified as credible)

Guarded Threat (Blue): General risk with no credible threat to specific targets. (Actions not required beyond normal liaison, notifications or placing assets or resources on a heightened sense of alert.)

Low Threat (Green): Low risk of terrorism. Routine security is implemented to preclude routine criminal threats. (Normal operating conditions)

**The Iowa Homeland Security Advisory System will expound further on each area and provides valid, valuable information from which to make protective measure decisions.**

**Iowa, like many states, took the initiative to outline what our state agencies would do when faced with changing threat conditions. An internal system is currently in place that provides an indicator of intended actions and milestones for state agencies as we move up and down the threat spectrum.**

### *Iowa Emergency Response Plan*

**The Iowa Emergency Response Plan has undergone a complete revision. State agencies have been heavily engaged in reviewing and revising the Annexes that comprise the plan. On January 8, 2003, the state agencies were provided a complete brief on their plan changes and asked for final comments.**

This revision included several new and key homeland security components:

- Terrorism Annex

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- Mass Fatalities
  - Bioterrorism Planning
  - Infectious Animal Disease Annex
  - Development of a personnel processing center as part of the Resource Management Annex

*State Capitol Complex Response Plan*

The emergency response plan for the Capitol Complex was reviewed and updated with primary state and local responders and partners. The final version is currently being reviewed.

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## **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**

To enhance the State's capability to coordinate the implementation of the Iowa Homeland Security Initiative, an Iowa Homeland Security Advisory Council has been established. (See Attachment #1)

It is expected that the insight of this Council will provide a valuable resource base of information that our Homeland Security Advisor will be able to share with the President.

### *Communications Interoperability*

The public expectation within the United States is that government and private entities should prepare for, respond to, and provide emergency assistance before, during, and after disasters. Emergency workers are trained to respond to a variety of incidents, such as natural and technological disasters, terrorist actions, and criminal activities, as well as to conduct other life-saving activities such as search and rescue operations. To be effective before, during, and after their response, users of telecommunication systems, throughout all levels of government, must be able to communicate with each other. Currently, federal, state, local, and private entities compete for limited radio spectrum, have limited telecommunications budgets, and face challenges in keeping pace with advances in technology. Moreover, each discipline operates separate tactical communications networks or frequency.

It is imperative that the communications community come together to determine its role in ensuring homeland security. All response disciplines must become aware of the need for interoperability of communications equipment. This must include voice, data and video communications linkages so we can ensure we have the best information possible at the earliest opportunity so the finest minds will make the decisions required to protect lives and save property.

**In 2003 a Communication Interoperability Working Group will be established with certain members from the Advisory Council, State agencies and the private sector.**

### *Incident Command System/Unified Command System*

The Incident Command System (ICS) is recognized as an effective system for managing emergencies at all levels of government/response. Several states have adopted, through legislation, ICS as their standard for incident management. As ICS becomes more widely accepted, many of our more non-traditional first responders will have a need to understand this systematic approach to response to a disaster incident.

The Unified Command System (UCS) is the collaborative effort of multiple agencies in a response to a disaster situation when the efforts of the responding agencies cross multiple organizational boundaries. Under UCS, a decision-making process

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uses the talents of more than one functional leader to make well-informed decisions and to implement action plans.

Iowa Emergency Management Division is seeking passage of legislation during the 2003 session that would mandate the use of ICS/UCS. The proposed legislative language is as follows: *"Develop, implement, and support a uniform incident command system to be used by state agencies to facilitate efficient and effective assistance to those affected by emergencies and disasters. This system shall be consistent with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and a national incident management system."*

Senior level management personnel as well as Emergency Operations Center (EOC) workers and first response personnel will have to be trained on the use and implementation of ICS/UCS in our response protocols.

*Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)/Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)*

On April 22, 2002, Governor Vilsack signed into law the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC). IMAC is an intrastate voluntary program under new code section 29C.22 that allows for one political subdivision to assist another political subdivision in a disaster that has been declared either by the local member political subdivision or the Governor. Political subdivisions must be signatories of the compact to implement assistance through IMAC.

The new legislation did not replace or negate current agreements members may have with other political subdivisions.

Currently, IMAC has 22 members; six counties and 16 cities. The Iowa Emergency Management Division traveled to all of the Iowa State Association of Counties (ISAC) legislative workshops and shared the IMAC program. The program continues to grow as presentations are delivered to local political subdivisions, and elected officials determine the program can be beneficial to their constituents. IMAC benefits local political subdivisions by increasing the capability of member signatories to respond in assisting their citizens during a time of natural or man-made disasters. It also has the capability to bring together those jurisdictions in a non-emergency time of training to hone their skills in responding to real time situations.

IMAC is closely related to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) which is utilized on an interstate basis for the same purpose. At this time, 47 states, 2 Territories and the District of Columbia have joined EMAC.

The enhancements to the emergency management software underway, allow for web based use of the system. The web based application will allow field staff with laptop computers to track incidents occurring in an emergency operations center in another city within Iowa, as well as the resources available for response.

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For the purposes of EMAC, we will be developing national, consistent standards of different resources available. In the event an impacted state needed to request additional resources from another state, they would know exactly what they were requesting.

For example, if a state needed additional search and rescue teams, they would know a Type I Rescue Team consisted of one dog and two handlers, versus thinking they were requesting a team of six trained personnel to search through rubble for missing persons.

*EMAP: Emergency Management Accreditation Program*

**In an effort to strengthen our capability to respond to all hazards, Iowa is participating in the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). The goal is to provide a process for the State to identify our emergency management shortfalls to provide for a gap analysis for our improvement efforts.**

### **Exercises/Evaluations**

Exercises are a true and valid indicator of potential success in responding to actual disasters. With all the time, energy, human resources, and money invested in our planning and response efforts, it is important that we be able to validate this effort and the best way to do that barring an actual incident/occurrence is to have an exercise.

By conducting realistic multi-hazard based exercises, we can test our plans, policies and procedures to determine weaknesses and gaps. By collecting this feedback in a valid after action and corrective action reporting process, we can then use these corrective actions to improve our plans and responses through training to be better prepared should an actual occurrence happen. Throughout this process we build upon our existing resources.

**Iowa has requested and is receiving technical assistance from the Department of Justice in the area of After Action Reporting/Corrective Action Planning.**

**Understanding the value and importance of exercises, the Iowa Emergency Management Division Administrator recently created an Exercise and Evaluation Bureau within the division so as to enhance our ability to develop, conduct, and evaluate exercises across a broad spectrum of possible disasters to include "Homeland Security".**

In summary, the goal of the Iowa Comprehensive Exercise Program is to develop, implement and institutionalize a comprehensive all hazard, risk-based exercise program. This program will also provide us with valuable process information so we can also analyze our response to actual events that may occur and improve our response capabilities.

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Iowa has conducted four major exercises within the past twelve months relating to Homeland Security and Terrorism. Two of these were tabletop exercises that allowed a large number of participants to discuss in a problem solving environment, those issues they would have to face during a terrorism disaster. One tabletop focused on an explosive attack on a train carrying hazardous materials in a medium size Iowa town. The other tabletop exercise tested our ability to implement the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile plan in response to a biological attack. Both exercises provided valuable information back to senior levels of management to allow for improved response capabilities and better plans.

One of the exercises tested the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) response plans, terrorism annex and energy emergency plan with a large functional exercise focusing in our response to an attack on our energy resources.

For this exercise, the design team consisted of many state agencies. The Departments of Natural Resources, Transportation, Public Health, Human Services, Public Safety, the Iowa Utilities Board, Iowa Emergency Management Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and others play a key role in putting this exercise together and conducting the exercise evaluation and correction action planning.

The final exercise was actually conducted by the City of Des Moines at the State of Iowa Fairgrounds. This full-scale exercise used actual first responders called to the scene of an intentional WMD attack on an event at the Fairgrounds. Many State departments participated as we fully activated our State EOC. During this exercise we also tested some of our evacuation planning activities in response to a bomb threat.

All of these exercise activities were used to help improve our plans and response capabilities.

Funding is available to support exercises for local jurisdictions (\$1,000) that chose to participate in the Department of Justice FY02 funding effort. Ninety (90) counties have chosen to participate and will now be conducting tabletop and full-scale, WMD/terrorism exercises over the next year and a half.

Throughout 2002, the State of Iowa received some assistance to implement the Comprehensive Exercise Program from a variety of sources:

Department of Justice	\$191,000	Emergency Management Division
Department of Energy	\$ 7,887	Department of Natural Resources
Department of Justice		Technical Assistance

In 2003, we will continue to utilize the Department of Justice funds for exercises and also have partnered with the Iowa Department of Public Health to conduct National Pharmaceutical Stockpile exercises as well as a series of round table exercises (12) with our health districts (6). Approximately \$175,000 has been allocated through the

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Centers for Disease Control grant to support these exercises with appropriate staff and resources.

## **Training**

### *Iowa Terrorism Training Committee*

The Iowa Terrorism Training Committee (See Attachment #2 - Terrorism Training Committee Membership) has been meeting for over a year to coordinate training activities and build consensus on a curriculum that is necessary for different response disciplines that are represented on the committee. Subcommittees of the group developed a list of courses specific for each discipline. Two courses that appeared on all lists were Terrorism Awareness and Incident Command. Through funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal sources, Iowa held several classes with a terrorism emphasis.

A preliminary agreement has also been reached to use Iowa's network of community colleges to help deliver other training opportunities. By moving the classes to the community level, it is hoped that first responders will have a greater opportunity to receive required training. Special emphasis will be made to include classes that focus on terrorism courses and incident command.

These are the results of that training conducted over the last year:

- Estimate of numbers trained is 3,945
- State agencies reporting on this are Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Emergency Management Division, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Department of Natural Resources, Office of Drug Control Policy, Department of Public Safety, and Iowa Center for Public Health Preparedness
- Sources of federal funding were the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Justice and Federal Emergency Management Agency

Training in the Incident Command System/Unified Command System will be a major focus in FY03. We will continue to conduct Incident Command System courses by contracting with Command School, a private company that provides ICS training through the use of model cities and participant hands-on exercises. Since this training assumes the participant has some ICS knowledge, basic ICS courses will be conducted at the throughout the State at our community colleges.

Unified Command for management personnel will be emphasized. Operability among different responders is key during a disaster and additional training in this area will be beneficial.

### *Distance Learning*

It is planned to do more web-based and on-demand training, including terrorism-oriented courses. Additional independent study courses are being developed which

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provided more options. The Professional Development Series courses will be put in an independent study format and three of the seven courses have been completed at this time.

Iowa uses the Iowa Communications Network for training sessions and administrative guidance/training. Iowa will continue to use this mechanism to reach large numbers of people in a short period of time.

### *The Iowa Center for Public Health Preparedness*

The Iowa Center for Public Health Preparedness at the University of Iowa College of Public Health was established in May 2001 through a grant award by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The goal was to train the public health workforce to ensure they had the knowledge, skills and abilities required to respond to current and emerging health threats.

Activities for the Center have included: an eight-month Public Health Preparedness Train-the-Trainer Program; a statewide conference on "New Models for A New Reality: Improving Iowa's Preparedness Capacity," held on April 8, 2002; a series of Public Health Preparedness Grand Rounds; and the production of a videotape, "Anthrax: Iowa's Homeland Security," that was co-sponsored by the Iowa Emergency Management Division and disseminated to 1,000 emergency responders across Iowa.

Initial partners included Iowa Association of Local Public Health Agencies, Iowa Department of Public Health, Iowa Emergency Management Division, Iowa Hospital Association, Iowa Medical Society, Iowa Nurses' Association Iowa Pharmacy Association, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University Extension and University Hygienic Laboratory.

### **Local Emergency Operations Plan**

**Guidance to assist county and city planners in the development of terrorism annexes for their local multi-hazard plans has been distributed to all 99 counties. Guidance for this process is also available on the Iowa Emergency Management Website.**

Through an existing performance grant from FEMA, counties can apply for and receive money for planning, training and exercises. Out of 99 counties who are eligible, 65 counties elected to participate this program.

Congress appropriated fiscal year 2002 supplemental funding to assist counties and the State with their planning efforts, and to conduct strategic planning within their jurisdiction.

- 66 participating counties \$758,547.
- State of Iowa \$252,846.

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Along with the money for planning, assistance is also available for these jurisdictions to access the Emergency Management Accreditation Program local self-assessment tool that will help them identify improvement areas in their program operations.

## **Response Teams**

### *Civil Support Team*

The 71<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team (CST) is a high-priority response unit supporting civil authorities in responding to a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) situation. The 71<sup>st</sup> CST is made up of 22 full-time Army and Air National Guard members. The team consists of six sections: command, operations, communications, administration/logistics, medical, and survey, who have been specially trained and equipped to provide a technical reach-back capability to other experts. The team is formed specifically to provide advice to the Incident Commander to help make assessments of the requirements for follow-on forces.

The 71<sup>st</sup> CST is jointly staffed with Army and Air National Guard personnel, and encompasses 15 military occupational skills. The team is federally researched, trained, equipped, and sustained, with the Iowa National Guard providing the personnel, stationing, and common support.

### *Hazardous Materials Response Teams*

In order for the State of Iowa to be able to respond to certain types of weapons of mass destruction attacks, it is important that all citizens and all counties be covered by a hazardous materials response capability. This philosophy fits directly into our guiding principle that we build upon our existing strengths and that we approach terrorism preparedness with a multi-hazard approach that is used for all emergencies or disaster situations.

Within the first round of Department of Justice equipment funding FFY99-01 (\$2,332,000), hazmat teams within participating counties were provided a portion of these funds (\$26,297) to enhance their response capabilities. This small amount of money did not begin to satisfy the needs of our hazmat teams to adequately respond to all potential WMD attacks. Additional funding will be required for planning, training, equipping and staffing in order to increase our capability and capacity as we move forward in building upon a regional response capability.

Seventeen hazmat teams currently operate within Iowa. (See Attachment #2 - Hazardous Materials Team Map.) Allamakee County contracts for their services through La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Appanoose County contracts their services through a company in Missouri. The remainder of the counties are covered either through mutual aid agreements or joint ownership of the hazmat team.

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Through a technical assist with the Department of Justice, a survey was conducted of the State of Iowa hazmat teams. The results of this assessment are expected to be shared with the State of Iowa by the end of January, 2003.

Currently, there are 18 counties that either do not have or have not contracted for hazardous materials response coverage. The vast majority of those counties identify funding as the primary obstacle.

Adams	Iowa
Adair	Lee
Audubon	Lucas
Cass	Mills
Crawford	Montgomery
Fremont	Page
Guthrie	Shelby
Harrison	Taylor
Henry	Union

#### *Disaster Medical Assistance Teams*

The Iowa Department of Public Health's Office of Disease Epidemiology and Disaster Preparedness is in the beginning stages of Iowa Disaster Medical Assistance Team development. The following list is an overview of the tasks to be accomplished on the road to implementation:

- \* Recruitment and Contracting of Sponsoring Agencies
- \* Recruitment of Team Members, including credentialing
- \* Training of Team Members
- \* Equipping (uniforms and gear) of Team Members
- \* Stocking the Pharmaceutical Cache
- \* Exercising the Deployment and Operations of the Team

Each comprehensive Iowa Disaster Medical Assistance Team is composed of approximately 35 members. Members of the teams are health professionals and para-professionals. If additional medical/public health (personnel) resources are requested, the Department of Public Health will request additional volunteers and deploy as appropriate.

Commitment letters have been received from a number of Iowa hospitals to act as sponsoring agencies. Position descriptions have been developed for the professional and para-professional requirements of Team Members. The process of recruitment is expected to begin in early 2003.

The purpose of the volunteer Iowa Disaster Medical Assistance Team is to provide medical and public health care to disaster victims and supplement and support

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disrupted or overburdened local medical and public health personnel and resources at or near the disaster site during the first 24-72 hours of an incident.

### *Mortuary Emergency Response Team*

**A trained and qualified mortuary response team has been formed to aid those who are in charge of human remains. The team, comprised of qualified and trained personnel, members of the Iowa Funeral Director's Association, Iowa State Medical Examiners, Deputy State Medical Examiners, and County Medical Examiners, are available to provide support in disaster recovery, evacuation, and identification of remains, as well as assist in notifying families. They also prepare and file death certificates and facilitate ways for preparing, processing, and releasing human remains to the next of kin under emergency conditions.**

### *Radiological Emergency Response Team*

The University Hygienic Laboratory, located at the University of Iowa's Oakdale Campus (in coordination with the Iowa Department of Public Health [DPH]), has the overall responsibility for field monitoring, environmental sampling, and initial accident/terrorism incident assessment functions during a radiological emergency. A radiological emergency is any incident where there is a loss of, loss of control over, or release of a radioactive material or another source of radiation. The severity of a given incident will govern the level of state response.

The UHL radiological monitoring team, assisted by personnel from Iowa State University's Department of Environmental Health and Safety, will operate from a forward location called the Forward Command Post (FCP). At these locations, communications are established with the Iowa Department of Public Health at the State Emergency Operations Center.

### **Urban Search and Rescue**

Urban Search and Rescue is one area where Iowa has lacked but is developing its capability. The state allocated \$500,000 from the Department of Justice Equipment Grant Program to improve this search and rescue function with emphasis on confined space and collapsed structure. Three fire departments were initially approached to serve as sponsoring agencies; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and Sioux City. All agreed to participate and in return for improvements in the equipment, the departments agreed to be deployed as state assets outside their normal jurisdictions.

The urban search and rescue concept of operation is for the members of this task force to provide assistance to local jurisdictions when these entities have been overwhelmed by a disaster, technical incident, or other major life saving operation. A hallmark asset of this team is the ability to provide statewide heavy technical search and rescue capabilities. The Iowa Urban Search and Rescue resources may be deployed by Iowa Emergency Management Division or as part of a collaborative response. If the incident escalates and requires federal assets, Iowa Urban Search

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and Rescue assets already at the scene would help to stabilize the situation until the Federal US&R teams could arrive.

## **Volunteer Mobilization and Training**

### *Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council*

Volunteers play a crucial role in disaster response, supplementing the efforts of emergency responders who provide immediate relief and care to individuals and communities following a disaster. Volunteer organizations are involved throughout each phase of the cycle, but are most visible during the response phase. A few of the response functions provided by volunteer agencies include mass care, sheltering, search and rescue, clean-up assistance, and crisis counseling.

**Iowa continues to work toward organizing volunteers through the formation of the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council. The Council is comprised of faith-based and voluntary agency representatives, as well as representatives from key government agencies. Members of the Council are involved in disaster response through the organization they represent, and will function in that capacity first. The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council also serves as an unmet needs committee, attempting to address the needs of individuals during both declared and non-declared events. If there is no federal disaster declaration, no federal assistance is available, but impacted citizens may still have unmet needs.**

Citizen Corps is a component of Freedom Corps that encompasses public education, training and volunteer opportunities to engage all citizens in making their communities safe, stronger, and better prepared for preventing and handling threats of terrorism, crime, and disasters of all kinds.

There is limited funding for the formation of local Citizen Corps Councils. Due to the funding constraints, Iowa continues to work through the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council to promote the organization of volunteers, and the formation of like councils at the local level.

To assist with the Citizen Corps endeavor, the federal government has provided a funding opportunity to start this process. Through Federal FY02 Supplemental Funding, a total of \$54,273 was awarded to the State of Iowa and local jurisdictions to begin this process. A total of \$40,705 (75%) of these funds was passed through to the 23 counties that applied for Citizen Corps funding.

### *CERT: Community Emergency Response Team*

Each community within Iowa is encouraged to investigate the development of a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). The purpose of the CERT is to improve community disaster response capability. A CERT training course is designed to provide private citizens, as volunteers, who complete this course with

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the basic skills that they will need to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a major disaster, when emergency services are not immediately available or delayed. By working together, CERTs may assist in saving lives and protecting property using basic techniques associated with response.

**FEMA has made available \$230,662 to support the State of Iowa and local jurisdictions in their efforts to build upon our existing response capabilities by enhancing the public response under CERT. A total of \$172,996 (75%) of these funds were passed through to the 25 counties that applied for Citizen Corps funding through the FFY02 Supplemental Funding.**

The goal of the Citizen Corps and the CERT programs is an overall enhancement to our volunteer response and recovery capability by embracing, educating, and collaborating with our citizens prior to an emergency occurring so that they may help provide for a better response to a disaster situation.

### **Special Homeland Security Projects**

#### *State Assistance Program*

In response to a training needs assessment conducted in cooperation with first responders, the State of Iowa submitted a State Assistance Plan to the Department of Justice. The training should help responders in a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident. The State of Iowa has entered into an agreement to host these courses. During the first quarter of federal fiscal year 2003, three courses were offered; Incident Command System/Unified Command System, WMD for Law Enforcement, Command School, and Exercise Design with a total of 151 students attending.

#### *Assessment of Statutes, Regulations, and Ordinances*

Since the events of September 11, 2001 Iowa has seen a number of legislative changes affecting homeland security. In November 2001, during a special session the Iowa legislature passed House File 762 making the Iowa Emergency Management Division responsible for administering and coordinating homeland security activities and requiring the assessment of vulnerabilities of critical state infrastructure and assets and the preparation of a comprehensive plan and program for homeland security.

Among other changes made in the 2002 legislative session were those to Iowa's public records law that requires the critical asset protection plan, security procedures or emergency preparedness information relating to schools and school corporations, public airports, municipal corporations, utilities, and water districts to be kept confidential.

Changes were also made in criminal law. House File 2507 created criminal offenses for the possession or distribution of anthrax. Senate file 2146 redefined the criminal offense for an act of terrorism, making the crime a class "A" felony.

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Proposed legislation is being prepared for the 2003 legislative session. After careful consideration and review of model legislation provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and through extensive interaction with stakeholder organizations, the Department of Public Health will introduce legislation dealing with public health disasters, establishing an office of medical and public health disaster preparedness, and providing for support of the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams. The Department of Public Safety is introducing the legislation amending Iowa Code chapter 692 to provide for the dissemination of intelligence data to "a person, agency, or organization acting in its official capacity in order to protect any person or property from a threat of imminent harm" or when necessary for the performance of official duties necessary to the safety or security of any person or property. The Iowa Emergency Management Division will be proposing legislation providing for the authorization of an Urban Search and Rescue capability within the state and also requiring the use of a uniform incident command and unified command system by state agencies responding to a disaster.

During 2003, the Iowa Emergency Management Division will follow the lead of other states and will be working with the Attorney General's Office and other state agencies to conduct an extensive review of state statute and administrative rules relating to those authorities necessary to provide for effective and efficient homeland security. The result should not only be a compendium of current legislation and rule but also a meaningful discussion and proposals to address any legislative and administrative shortfalls.

#### *Policy Academy on Homeland Security and Bioterrorism*

In February of 2002, Iowa submitted an application to be considered for a special program sponsored by the National Governor's Association, Center for Best Practices. Eight states were selected to participate and Iowa focused its attention on "A Model for Quarantine Authority".

The objective of the group sessions was for Iowa to develop and implement a quarantine model that provides immediate authority for emergency situations and for a mechanism to implement emergency quarantine procedures.

Through a series of collaborative meetings, Iowa has begun to identify the primary issues associated with quarantine authority. It is anticipated by February 15, 2003, recommendations and/or administrative rules will begin to be drafted to ensure this issue of "quarantine" is adequately addressed at all levels of government within Iowa.

Team members for this policy academy were hand selected from the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Iowa Department of Public Safety, Iowa Emergency Management Division, Iowa Emergency Management Division Association, local public health, and the Iowa Department of Public Health.

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### *First Responder Assessment Project*

Iowa Emergency Management Division requested and received assistance from the Department of Justice to complete a statewide assessment of first responder capabilities and capacities in key terrorism areas; hazardous materials teams, overall fire response, law enforcement SWAT, and Explosive Ordnance Detection. On-site reviews were completed in late summer for all hazardous materials teams and surveys were sent to the other response partners. Those surveys have been entered into a database and an analysis is being completed. A final report is expected by January 31, 2003.

### **Local Response Capability Building**

In October 2000, Iowa Emergency Management Division began to administer the first year of a Department of Justice Equipment Grant Program. Under the program, Iowa received \$2.4 million to purchase first responder equipment in four key areas; personal protection equipment, communications, detection, and decontamination. Forty-one Iowa counties participated in the program and completed an extensive assessment process along with state government. In Iowa, nearly 80% of the funds were passed to local responder agencies and all participating counties received a base amount of \$15,000.00. Almost 95% of the equipment under the first three fiscal years of the program has been purchased and is now being used by local first responders.

In June 2002, the second phase of program was announced. Due to the attacks of September 11 and the guaranteed base amount, 90 Iowa counties are participating. The state is now investigating a new purchase process for this equipment that will simplify the process for local responders and management of the program. If this option is pursued, equipment purchases may begin at the end of February 2003.

### *NOAA Weather Radio for Homeland Security*

Iowa Emergency Management Division is coordinating with the National Weather Service (NWS) and WHO-TV to develop procedures for utilizing the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) system for broadcasting homeland security information. The NWS system can provide live or recorded information with a direct route to all major media outlets in the state and may be utilized by the governor or the homeland security advisor as needed.

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## **DETECTION AND PREVENTION**

### *Information/Intelligence Sharing Task Force*

**In the Spring of 2002, a number of agencies were asked to participate in an Information and Intelligence Sharing task force (See Attachment #3 - Information/Intelligence Sharing Task Force Membership). The purpose of the task force was to make recommendations for sharing intelligence and information between critical sectors of law enforcement, public and environmental health, agriculture, private enterprise, and emergency management.**

The task force's recommendations to the Homeland Security Advisor were as follows:

- The sharing of essential and time-sensitive information between the critical surveillance sectors of public safety, public health, public defense, agriculture, and natural resources is of the highest priority for Iowa's homeland security initiative. Obstacles that prevent or hinder the legitimate transfer of information between appropriate local, state, and federal agencies must be removed.
- Local law enforcement and other local officials and agencies should be the primary focus of information sharing protocols and mechanisms established to enhance and enlarge the state's capacity to detect, prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorism.
- A Homeland Security Council should be established to assist the Homeland Security Advisor in developing and implementing Iowa's domestic preparedness strategy and in responding to credible or imminent terrorist threat assessments. The Council should consist of the Homeland Security Advisor to the Governor, the Adjutant General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the Department of Public Health, and a representative from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- The state should develop and adopt one information architecture for systems and technologies utilized in the sharing of information and intelligence within the context of Iowa's homeland security initiative.
- The people of Iowa should be encouraged to become more involved in observing and reporting suspicious activity to local and state law enforcement agencies. Existing reporting mechanisms should be enhanced and well-publicized, and new avenues via 800 telephone numbers or the Internet should be explored.
- The state should assist Iowa's private sector in forming its own information sharing mechanism to unite specific infrastructure domains and to bridge

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security management and information sharing issues between the private and public sectors.

- The Department of Public Safety's Intelligence Bureau should be strengthened with additional resources, including additional staff, training opportunities, and new technologies, not only to assume a critical role in Iowa's homeland security initiative, but also to fulfill its broad public safety mission.
- A state Information Coordination Center should be established to receive and process information and intelligence from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, other federal intelligence agencies, and state and national private sector information sharing and analysis centers. The Department of Public Safety's Intelligence Bureau may be positioned to facilitate this function.

**Information Coordination Center: As a follow-up activity of the Information Sharing Analysis Task Force, it has been recommended that Iowa create an information coordination center to act as a focal point of information gathering and analysis. The current philosophy concerning the ICC is to build upon existing resources that exist within the Department of Public Safety by adding those elements required to address sources of information from all other public and private sectors.**

**Information will be gathered and/or collected from a very large variety of sources and brought into the analysis section of the ICC. As the data is gathered and analyzed, it is anticipated that through a detection process, pieces of information can be compiled at an increased rate to help determine if there are credible threats that need to be investigated. Once threat information is compiled, appropriate resources will provide operational data to combat any potential or credible threats that may exist.**

- The state should offer any private sector information sharing mechanism the opportunity to participate in and utilize state terrorism analysts, other personnel, and technologies within the Information Coordination Center.
- Appropriate security clearances should be obtained for personnel within the Information Coordination Center and for other select state decision makers who may need to review classified, filtered, or fused reports coming into and emanating from the Center.
- Iowa's criminal justice information systems integration project should be viewed as an information sharing priority that is an equal corollary to the recommendations specific to homeland security mentioned here.

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## *IOWA NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY SUPPORT OPERATIONS*

The Iowa National Guard provides for the coordination and implementation of military resources to assist in civil emergencies that are beyond the capability of civil authorities. The Iowa National Guard develops and maintains contingency plans as part of the Iowa National Guard Emergency Plan in support of state and local emergency plans and operations.

Various resources within the Iowa National Guard are designed to directly support these contingency plans. They include the Plans, Operations and Military Support Office, which is directly responsible for all coordination, contingency development and execution of all military support to civil authorities. The 71<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team is a 22 member specialty team designed to provide a chemical and biological detection and survey capability to local authorities in response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident.

All missioning and resourcing of Iowa National Guard units whenever deployed for a state emergency are conducted within the parameters defined in the emergency declaration of the Governor of Iowa as administered through the Department of Public Defense and its Emergency Management Division.

Recent events conducted by the Iowa National Guard in support of Homeland Security, Force Protection and Emergency operations include:

- Force Protection of National Guard Installations
- Command/Command Support Operations /EOC
- Security Mission - U of I Hygienic Laboratory
- Federal Airport Security Mission at 8 Iowa Regional Airports (Des Moines, Sioux City, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Dubuque and Burlington)
- Critical Asset Protection Planning
- National Pharmaceutical Stockpile contingency planning
- Support to the Iowa Homeland Security Initiatives planning program
- Participation in numerous local, regional and state response exercises by the 71<sup>st</sup> CST

### *University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL)*

University Hygienic Laboratory is Iowa's environmental and public health laboratory with the main facility located on the Oakdale Campus in Iowa City and two sites in central Iowa. The laboratory employs approximately 170 professional staff and is directed by Dr. Mary J.R. Gilchrist, chief architect of the Laboratory Response Network adopted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As a member of the network, UHL is the only Level C laboratory in Iowa. In cooperation with the CDC, UHL provides planning, preparedness, training and diagnostic services for bioterrorism events.

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In cooperation with the Iowa Department of Public Health, UHL continues to develop capacity for detection and confirmation of West Nile virus, acute respiratory and enteric diseases, hepatitis C virus and emerging antimicrobial resistance.

The UHL provides rapid and effective laboratory services in support of statewide response to Bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks and non-biological public health threats and emergencies. The laboratory's infrastructure includes a Bioterrorism Response Coordinator, a Biosecurity Officer and an emergency response plan that integrates local public health, law enforcement agencies and statewide emergency response efforts.

After the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, UHL helped lead Iowa's Bioterrorism response by providing 24/7 anthrax testing, education and information to the press and the public, protocols for sentinel (Level A) laboratories and guidance on laboratory safety. UHL also works in partnership with the Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory on recognizing zoonotic diseases in the human population.

The laboratory continues to improve relationships with the sentinel laboratories and offers several training programs, including training for emergency responders. UHL collaborates with the statewide HazMat teams, Iowa National Guard 71st Civil Support Team, the Iowa Center for Public Health Preparedness, and the Iowa DMAT environmental sampling team. UHL participates in the Emergency Operations Center for statewide disaster response and the Iowa Biosecurity Council.

#### *ODCP Counter-Drug Overlay*

The Office of Drug Control Policy funds multiple counter-drug task forces that provide assistance to state and federal law enforcement agencies. These task forces could provide counter-terrorism assistance in conjunction with their regular and primary responsibilities.

The Office of Drug Control Policy hosted a one-day training seminar on homeland security issues for narcotics officers. This training helped attendees to understand terrorism-related issues that may overlap narcotics investigations. Although there are not any additional projects underway, points of contact have been established between Iowa Emergency Management Division and the Office of Drug Control Policy to help facilitate future collaboration.

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## **PROTECTION**

### *Critical Asset Protection Planning (CAPP)*

When Iowa began the Critical Asset Protection Planning process in October of 2001, public and private assets within the state were inventoried and a plan developed for protection of those assets found to be of critical importance.

**Counties have received the information compiled by the State of Iowa and have been encouraged to conduct their own vulnerability analysis and compare the results they receive with those from the state.**

**A model has been provided to counties to use during this process. The staff at Iowa Emergency Management Division is available to respond to questions relating to the Critical Asset Protection Plan.**

What has not been done and must eventually be accomplished is the tie in with the Iowa Homeland Security Advisory System. Each asset will have to be analyzed to determine the appropriate action to be taken when the State of Iowa transitions from one level to another. In addition the interdependencies of the assets must be addressed.

### *Electronic Intrusion Prevention*

The Information Technology Department (ITD) Enterprise Security Office strives through all of our programs to prevent electronic intrusions. Our Intrusion Detection System (IDS), policies, application and system development, and security awareness all work together to provide in depth protection for State of Iowa IT systems. Work is beginning on a new Enterprise IT standard for antivirus software. By centrally managing antivirus updates, we can offer a level of antivirus assurance to servers, email systems, and the desktop as never before, all while saving state and local governments money.

### *Iowa Crisis Action Team*

**Cyber attacks are a threat to State of Iowa information technology systems. The Information Technology Department (ITD) Enterprise Security Office Intrusion Detection System records on average over 1,000 attacks each day upon the state's IT systems. These attacks may range from simple cyber "knocks" on our cyber "doors" to see which ones are open, to intentional break-in/attack attempts. The Iowa Crisis Action Team is being created to respond to a successful attack, break-in, dangerous virus outbreak or any other significant threat that imperils State of Iowa information technology systems. The Team is activated by the Iowa Homeland Security Advisor if the threat plays a role in a larger incident affecting the broader security of Iowa, or the chief information security officer if the scope of the threat is strictly to information technology systems.**

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The Team will be made up of personnel from Information Technology Department and other select agencies. Each Team member will possess knowledge and skills in a particular area of information technology, and will undergo training and exercise to hone the team's response capability. The team's goal is to facilitate a return to normal information technology operations, and mitigate the vulnerability that was exploited.

#### *Electronic Network Security Protection and Training*

The Information Technology Department Enterprise Security Office is working with the Iowa Department of Personnel to develop training needs for state employees. We hope to create a training matrix based on an employee job function, and bring the training to the employee, instead of sending the employee out of state government for training. The Enterprise Security Office has an individual who provides security awareness expertise to state and local government. The Information Technology Department is also embarking on an effort coordinating with the FBI National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO), local Area Education Agencies, local businesses, and the Iowa InfraGard Chapter to provide security awareness safe practices curriculum for Iowa's school children, grades k-12.

#### *Bioterrorism Issues for Iowa's Food & Water Assets*

Iowa's water supply chain is comprised of more than 400 public drinking water systems. The State's wastewater infrastructure consists of approximately 600 publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants, 1,000 major pumping stations, 3,000 miles of sanitary sewers, and another 2,000 miles of storm sewers. Damage to this infrastructure could result in loss of life, catastrophic environmental damage to rivers, lakes and wetlands, contamination of drinking water supplies, long-term public health impacts, and disruption of the economy.

Events of the past 15 months have motivated communities in Iowa to identify their vulnerabilities before criminals have the opportunity to expose them. The threat of intentional tampering with our food and water supply has become very real. There are a number of biosecurity initiatives and activities in Iowa to mitigate the threats posed by terrorists. Iowa Emergency Management Division is currently developing communication channels to coordinate the state's biosecurity resources.

Recent legislation approved by the U.S. House of Representatives requires water utilities to prepare vulnerability assessments for terrorist attacks. The EPA has provided the Iowa Department of Natural Resources \$354,700 to assist in the vulnerability assessment. Those assessments must be provided to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Iowa Department of Natural Resources, in partnership with the Iowa Emergency Management Division and the Iowa Rural Water Association, is assisting Iowa's rural water systems as they develop these assessments. In addition, Iowa Emergency Management Division is currently inventorying Iowa's critical food and water assets and security needs. The

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vulnerability assessment and inventory of the food and water supply chain is the first step in an effort to develop a comprehensive state plan for Bioterrorism mitigation. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources has the lead in revising the State's Water Supply Emergency Plan.

The goal of this water security initiative is to ensure that every Iowa public water supply system will provide water that is consistently safe to consume.

Iowa Emergency Management Division is working with a number of public and private entities to build a sense of ownership in the security planning process. The plan is being developed as a collaborative effort between Iowa Emergency Management Division and representatives from food and water interests across the state, including:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Iowa Water Works Association
- Iowa Rural Water Association
- Iowa Grocers Association
- Iowa Hospitality Association
- Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
- Department of Natural Resources
- Iowa Department of Public Health
- Iowa State University
- The University of Iowa

The collaboration will promote the adoption of future initiatives and orchestrate an efficient and timely security plan for Iowa's food and water supply. Garnering the support of Iowa's major food and water stakeholders is the key to delivering consistent and meaningful security measures. In the end, Iowa Emergency Management Division will provide biosecurity-related templates and guidance for implementing security and communication plans.

**A \$1,000,000 federal grant to Iowa State University's College of Veterinary Medicine has established a center to increase national preparedness for accidental or intentional introductions of disease agents that threaten public health or food production.**

**The Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH) will integrate animal health activities with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's ongoing veterinary medicine and zoonotic disease activities.**

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## **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is considered by many to be a vulnerable target for bio-terrorists. Terrorists who target agriculture are not concerned with the killing of animals as their end goal, but are more interested in crippling our economy.

**The Iowa Department of Agriculture recently entered into a cooperative agreement (\$622,166) with the United States Department of Agriculture to address many of the key aspects of agricultural homeland security. Within this collaborative effort, the Iowa Department of Agriculture plans to contribute to many of the state plans that address or interact with an agricultural response. The Dairy Industry Response Plan will be updated and a producer education program will be developed to address the issues of bio-security.**

The areas of surveillance and emergency response will be significantly enhanced with the funds that have been made available through the cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture. To assist with this endeavor, rapid response veterinarian teams will be established and a web-based site for the dissemination of information will be created. This web site will address not only the needs of the producers and the public, but will also have available site-protected information for veterinarians and others who may need more sensitive information.

Across the State of Iowa, it is understood that our plant and animal diagnostic capabilities must be enhanced. Along with this is the need to create, expand, and modify our ability to get information into the hands of all who need it in order to make this industry more safe and secure.

Agro-terrorism has the capacity to rapidly spread from one location to another. In order to be effective, our planning efforts must reach beyond our Iowa borders and take on more of a regional approach. For this to happen, we must explore the development of a Midwest Regional Agro-Terrorism Compact between Iowa and its neighboring states. In recent months, Iowa Emergency Management Division and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship cooperated in a multi-state agro-terrorism summit.

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## **TECHNOLOGIES**

### *Data Management Projects*

The Department of Justice will develop for Iowa a pilot database to maintain and track information needed for after action/corrective action reporting. It is possible that this database will be used by local and state agencies to meet reporting requirements for the different federal agencies.

### **Emergency Communications Capabilities**

#### *National Telecommunications Project*

The federal government has undertaken a National Telecommunications project to equip all the states with secure voice, fax, and video capabilities.

**The first phase is installing the secure video equipment at the State Emergency Operations Center at STARC Armory in Johnston.**

The second phase of the project will be to physically retro fit and equip the room that houses the video equipment. These physical room modifications will allow the homeland security advisor, the governor and key personnel to send and receive top secret classified documents related to homeland security.

Phase three of the project will be installation of the secure fax and secure phone after the top secret room passes a security inspection and the activation/operation procedures are in place. Training on the operation of the equipment will be conducted.

This project builds Iowa's capability to safely process homeland security information from other states and certain federal organizations via secure telecommunication systems.

#### *Iowa Communications Network (ICN)*

Over the next few years, our ability to utilize the ICN and Iowa Public Television for emergency response operations and preparedness initiatives will be greatly enhanced. With over 779 ICN sites across Iowa, responders are never more than 20 miles away from a real time video link to the State Emergency Operations Center. During a response to a terrorism attack, it will be imperative to bring parties together for face to face communications and the ICN will be able to provide that linkage.

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### *Iowa Public Television*

During a disaster situation of any type, it is important to be in constant communication with responders. In the coming months, the State of Iowa will continue to investigate the varied uses of Iowa Public Television for improving our response capabilities. Satellite and communications towers will allow for real time imaging to be sent directly into our computer systems from anywhere across the state. These images will be captured digitally so they will be able to be placed on any television or computer equipped to view the sent transmission. Iowa Public Television currently has the capability to do these evolutions, it is a matter of working out the specifics and creating the necessary mutual aid agreements to make the process happen.

### *Telecommunications Command Suite*

**In partnership with Department of Public Safety, EMD is funding, through the DOJ equipment grant program, critical communications equipment as a beginning to address interoperability in Iowa and surrounding states. A mobile communications motor home will be retro fitted with existing law enforcement radio communications and a data terminal linked to intelligence, drivers license, and criminal information.**

The Telecommunications Command Suite will have the capability to support Incident Command during major operations by connecting response disciplines through a Command and Control radio network which utilizes up to five repeaters and 50 handheld radios for critical personnel at all levels of government. Other wireless upgrades to voice, data, and video communications include satellite phones, live disaster video, and encryption.

This valuable state resource will be available to all jurisdictions throughout the State of Iowa.

The Telecommunications Command Suite will become the vital link between a disaster response operation in the field and the State Emergency Operations Center. The link will expedite the process in the identification of disaster needs in a more timely and accurate manner in order to maximize the capacity to save lives and protect property.

### *Iowa Health Alert Network (IHAN)*

Communication issues seem to be one of the biggest obstacles in any disaster response and the Iowa Department of Public Health is gearing up to overcome some of these hurdles by developing and implementing a multi-layered redundant communication system known as the Iowa Health Alert Network. The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship is also facing the same "alert network" issues/concerns. Therefore, The Iowa Department of Public Health has partnered with Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship with this project to fulfill their needs.

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Although not complete, the network has come a long way in recent months to assure local public health agencies and other emergency response partners are informed of potential public health emergencies. In turn, local public health agencies have the responsibility to notify other emergency response partners within their respective counties.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Department of Public Safety, the health department may use the Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles system. Public Safety will simultaneously notify all law enforcement public safety-answering points in the state, which in turn will notify local public health 24/7 contact person. Local plans will then be activated, if needed. When the network system is fully operational, the IOWA system will serve as a back up.

The Center for Disease Control requires that 90% of the state's population be covered by a local health department that has continuous Internet connectivity. Eighty-three Iowa counties have indicated they have continuous Internet connectivity, which accounts for 90.91% of the state's population.

Additional communication redundancy is being built through the following activities:

1. A 24/7 paging system, which will provide pagers to all local public health agencies. It is anticipated that the pagers will be in all 99 counties in February 2003.
2. A system to encrypt emails sent as part of the network system. The Bureau of Information Management at the department is exploring this issue and a plan should be in place by the summer of 2003.
3. A "blast fax" system to simultaneously fax public health alerts to all local public health agencies and other emergency partners.
4. An auto-dial system to simultaneously notify all local public health agencies and other emergency response partners.
5. Web-based notification and data entry tool for a comprehensive public health notification directory.

Implementation of the activities described above is scheduled to be completed by August 2003.

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## **BIOTERRORISM**

### *Comprehensive Bioterrorism Response*

The State of Iowa has a very proactive Iowa Health Disaster Council, which was formally known as the Public Health Disaster/Terrorism Advisory Committee. Membership within this council consists of groups recommended by the CDC (Center for Disease Control), HRSA (Human Resources and Services Administration) and the governor's office as well as groups/persons directly involved in disaster/terrorism planning, preparedness and response. From this council, four subcommittees were formed to continue working in areas of great interest and concern relating to Bioterrorism.

One of the beginning tasks the council and subcommittees accomplished with adopting a uniform six-region approach to assess public health and medical service system capacities/capabilities related to Bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks and other public health threats and emergencies. The regions selected are the same as those utilized by the State Association of Counties.

Iowa Department of Public Health has been working with Iowa Emergency Management Division, as well as the partners within the Iowa Health Disaster Council, through the process of updating the four annexes in which IDPH has the lead. These plans include: 1) Public Health, 2) Medical Services, 3) Radiological Health and 4) Mass Casualty. Within the plan are the elements of response to a bioterrorism attack as well as the supporting information to implement the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program should it ever be required.

### *University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics*

University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics is working closely with the Iowa Department of Public Health to assist in the safe development of a pre-event smallpox vaccination plan. The tentative plan includes provisions for offering smallpox immunizations to select health-care workers on a voluntary basis.

The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics recently (June 2002) completed construction of a hazardous materials decontamination facility along with training the staff of the Emergency Treatment Center to safely operate within the facility.

The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics has formally affiliated with the National Disaster Medical System, and has also formally agreed to explore the sponsorship of an Iowa Disaster Medical Assistance Team.

The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics continues to participate with local/regional emergency preparedness activities including two "Weapons of Mass Destruction" exercises.

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### *Special Populations*

Risk communication and health information dissemination will occur at all levels including special populations. Each region will identify and address as appropriate racial/ethnic minority populations or non-English speaking populations needs and address them as warranted. Federal funded Community Health Centers, in conjunction with the University of Northern Iowa Global Health Corp. program, will consult in addressing populations such as immigrants, refugees, and non-English speaking individuals, as well as persons of different ethnic, racial, or cultural backgrounds residing in Iowa. Additionally, the state has a list of interpreters available. To address the pediatric population, the Iowa Emergency Medical Services for Children program will be incorporated in the Bioterrorism response planning and preparedness initiatives.

To ensure participation of the Indian tribes, a relationship has been established with the Sac and Fox Indian Health Service in the state to ensure coordination and collaboration of services as it relates to the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program.

### *National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program*

The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile consists of medical material pre-positioned to aid state and or local emergency response authorities whose jurisdiction becomes the target of chemical or biological terrorism, natural disaster or technological accidents. Specifically, the program currently contains drugs, antidotes, and medical and or surgical supplies designed to enhance response to weaponized preparations of nerve agents and biological agents such as anthrax, plague, and tularemia. The program is built on the assumption that a biological or chemical terrorism incident has the potential to rapidly strain, if not deplete, local and or state supplies of medical material. This is likely, even if counteragents are stockpiled locally for this contingency. U.S. intelligence authorities project an increased likelihood of an organized Bioterrorism assault against the nation's civilian population.

The State of Iowa, specifically the Department of Public Health, is developing the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Plan which provides operational guidance to request, receive, organize, distribute, dispense, and recover the 12-hour Push Package and the Vendor Managed Inventory as needed during or immediately following an act of terrorism or disaster or catastrophic infectious disease outbreak when local and statewide resources have been overwhelmed or exhausted.

### *Smallpox Preparedness and Response*

The Iowa Department of Public Health has developed a smallpox preparedness and response plan based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance. The plan outlines smallpox pre-event coordination, education, and vaccination activities, as well as a framework for vaccinations resulting from a confirmed

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smallpox case in the state and mass vaccinations for the entire state in the event of an outbreak. Included are guidelines for hospitals and health officials, patients with suspected smallpox, and instructions for the isolation of infected individuals and epidemiological investigations.

Iowa Department of Public Health is currently working with the Iowa Emergency Management Division, the Iowa Hospital Association, the University of Iowa Hygienic Lab, and numerous local public health, hospital, and public safety partners to put the pre-event plan into action.

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## **AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

### *Emergency Response Public Information Cadre*

Iowa Emergency Management Division will facilitate development of an emergency response public information cadre. The cadre will be comprised of state agency public information officers who will be pre-identified and trained to perform specific duties in the event of a disaster or emergency.

### *Media Education*

Iowa Emergency Management Division plans to hold a session for the media on how state government operates during a disaster, where to get information during a disaster, and what types of information are available during a disaster.

### *Public Awareness and Education*

Iowa Emergency Management Division, in conjunction with the Information Technology Department, developed the Iowa Homeland Security web site [www.iowahomelandsecurity.org](http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org). The web site contains information on Iowa's homeland security efforts and activities, what citizens can do to be prepared for a terrorism incident or any disaster, recent news and developments related to homeland security, and links to other homeland security and terrorism-related resources.

### *Center for Public Health Preparedness University of Iowa Grand Rounds*

Grand Rounds are one-hour distance education programs that feature topics of contemporary concern on emergency and Bioterrorism preparedness. Content areas have included characteristics of biological agents associated with bioterrorism, clinical manifestation, surveillance and epidemiology, laboratory systems, mental health, agroterrorism, emergency operations, and workers safety issues. Over the last year 14 programs were broadcast to more than 25 sites across Iowa via the Iowa Communications Network. Each program is recorded and available after the session in a variety of formats.

These programs are intended for health care professionals, public health leaders, front-line workers, managers and professionals in local health departments, hospitals, and other health care organizations; emergency management personnel; environmental health specialists; extension staff; law enforcement personnel; firefighters; emergency medical responders; laboratorians; physicians; nurses; pharmacists; veterinarians; environmental health specialists; local and state government officials; and those with responsibility in preparedness. These programs collectively reached several hundred professionals.

For additional information regarding future or past programs please visit the Iowa Center for Public Health Preparedness website at [http://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/icphp/grand\\_rounds/gr\\_index.html](http://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/icphp/grand_rounds/gr_index.html)

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## COORDINATION

### *Homeland Security Grant Coordination*

#### Federal Grants That Support Homeland Security:

Iowa has been recognized as having a very good working relationship between those agencies that receive funding for homeland security. Even with this good reputation, we have room for improvement. We have multiple sources of homeland security money coming into the state and are just now beginning to develop and put into place a reporting mechanism.

An example of the types of funding we have received include:

- Department of Justice Equipment Grant (IEMD)
  - FY99 - \$704,000
  - FY00 - \$856,000
  - FY01 - \$892,000
  - FY02 - \$4,308,000
- Center for Disease Control (Bio) (IDPH) - \$11,500,000
- Health Resources and Services Administration (IDPH) - \$1,300,000
- EPA Water Security (DNR) - \$354,000
- USDA Agri-Security (IDALS) - \$622,166
- FEMA Supplemental Planning, Citizen Corps and CERT (IEMD)
  - FY02 Supplemental Grant - \$1,011,387
  - Citizen Corps - \$54,273
  - CERT - \$230,662
- Board of Regents - \$1,000,000

A large percentage of the funds have been awarded to local jurisdiction.

In order for Iowa to maintain a vision on where we are going and what we intend to accomplish in the realm of homeland security, we must look at how these grants interact. One thing that is certain is that there is not enough money to match the need and in order to ensure the highest priority needs are addressed with the most appropriate funding resource, it is imperative these grants be managed effectively.

**Within the Iowa Homeland Security Initiative, this issue is addressed as a requirement. Within the coming months, Iowa will have to define how these funds will be brought together in an attempt to satisfy those issues identified within the Initiative.**

This coordination of resources is required for Iowa to be effective in providing for protection, detection and prevention measures for the good of all Iowans.

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## Definitions and Acronyms

**Agro-terrorism** - An act dangerous to human life, property or the environment, focused on disruption of agricultural products and/or agricultural processes within Iowa. A clear violation of the criminal laws of the United States and/or the State of Iowa, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

**Biological Weapon** - Microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

**Cyber Terrorist Attack** - An intentional effort to electronically or physically destroy or disrupt computer network, telecommunication or Internet services that could threaten critically needed community services or result in widespread economic consequences.

**Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS)** - provides five graduated threat conditions identified by both word and color (green, blue, yellow, orange, and red). Along with these terms and colors, appropriate security countermeasures for each threat level were provided.

**Incident Management System** - A standardized management system designed for control and coordination of field emergency response operations under the direction of an Incident Commander through the allocation and utilization of resources within pre-defined functional and/or geographic areas. It is sometimes referred to as an Incident Command System.

**National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS)** - Medical materials that have been pre-positioned to aid state/local emergency response authorities whose jurisdiction becomes the target of terrorism using biological and chemical weapons.

**Public Information Officer** - An individual from an organization or jurisdiction participating in the event who is designated to prepare and release public information regarding the situation and the response.

**State Emergency Response Team** - Designated individuals with unique capabilities to assess the situation and network to obtain necessary resources to come to bear on a disaster situation to assist with response and recovery operations.

**Terrorist Incident** - A violent act or an act dangerous to human life, property or the environment, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or the State of Iowa, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. For purposes of this Annex, a terrorist event is also defined as including cyber terrorism and a relatively new term agro-terrorism..

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**Unified Command** - The adaptation of the Incident Management System in which all key local, state and/or federal agencies cooperatively participate in planning, decision-making and resource coordination in support of the designated incident commander.

**Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)** - (1) Any explosive, incendiary, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missiles having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine, or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST)** - A designated team of Iowa National Guard personnel available on a seven day, 24-hour basis with specialized training, equipment and materials, that can be mobilized by executive order of the Governor to the scene of a terrorist attack involving a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) to support the local incident commander. Expected to be able to respond anywhere within the borders of Iowa within 4 hours.

**Critical Asset Protection Plan (CAPP)** - An inventory of the state's most critical public and private assets. An initial list of nearly 12,000 potential targets was narrowed to approximately 1,000 of the most vulnerable, critical targets. The CAPP uses a series of graduated protective security measures to address the state's major vulnerabilities.

**Citizen Corps** - Citizen Corps encompasses public education, training and volunteer opportunities to engage all citizens in making their communities safer, stronger, and better prepared for preventing and handling threats of terrorism, crime, and disasters of all kinds.

### Homeland Security 1<sup>st</sup> Responder Advisory Committee Membership

Dennis Bachman, Iowa Medical Services Association  
Tom Baumgartner, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Mahala Cox, Iowa Emergency Management Association  
Bob Goldhammer, Iowa Chapter of the American Public Works Association  
Ellen Gordon, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Barry Halling, Iowa Emergency Management Association  
Tom Hancock, Iowa Firemen's Association  
Steve Hergenreter, Iowa Professional Fire Fighters  
Sandi Hutchcroft, IA Chap-Assoc of Public Safety Communications Officials  
Carrie Johnson, Iowa League of Cities  
Lynn Murray, Iowa State Police Association  
David Ness, Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police and Peace Officers  
Ron Osterholm, Iowa Association of Local Public Health  
Bob Platts, Iowa Hazards Materials Task Force  
Dave Reed, Iowa State Association of Counties  
Tom Sheets, Iowa State Sheriffs' and Deputies' Association  
Arthur Spies, Iowa Hospital Association  
Tom Wardlow, Iowa Police Executive Forum  
Mark Wessel, Iowa Association of Professional Fire Chiefs  
David Wilgenbush, Iowa Veterinary Medical Association  
Grant Wilke, Iowa State Association of Counties  
Ralph Wilmoth, Iowa Public Health Association

**Iowa Terrorism Training Committee Membership**

Jim Mason, Des Moines Fire Department  
Tim Luloff, Des Moines Fire Department  
Len Murray, Des Moines Police Department  
Tom Boeckmann, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Dawn Gentsch, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Mary Jones, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Steve Mercer, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Tim Peterson, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Deanne Sesker, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Connie Gilbert, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Dave Hemen, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Bret Voorhees, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Tom Walton, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Doug Book, Department of Public Defense  
Col. Tom Ferguson, Iowa National Guard  
Col. Dan Robbins, 71<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team  
Jennifer Mlocek, 71<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team  
Kathy Lee, Iowa Department of Natural Resources  
Cathy Mallard, Iowa Department of Personnel  
Jim Kenkel, Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Doug Mollenhauer, Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Randy Novak, Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Larry Sauer, Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Penny Westfall, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy  
Nancy Brady, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy  
Rod Van Wyk, , Iowa Law Enforcement Academy  
Cheryl Blazek, Southwest Community College  
Chris Atchison, University of Iowa  
Marvin Shultz, American Red Cross  
Michael Peters, VA Hospital  
Mahala Cox, Warren County Emergency Management

### Information/Intelligence Sharing Task Force Membership

Shirley Andre, Department of Transportation  
Stephen Brisco, Grinnel College  
Chris Atchison, University of Iowa  
Tom Bowe, Iowa Department of Public Health  
Mike Bacino, Iowa Communications Network  
Mark Dayton, Iowa Communications Network  
Dodie Bauman, Iowa Bankers Association  
Ltc. Steve Bloomer, Department of Public Defense  
Larry Sauer, Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Chief Doug Book, Forest City Police Department  
Mark Prosser, Storm Lake Police Department  
Sheriff Paul Fitzgerald, Story County Sheriff's Office  
H. Allen Boyd, Rockwell-Collins  
Bob Ferguson, Rockwell-Collins  
Kevin Curran, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Scott Jennings, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Dick Frank, Iowa Firefighters' Association  
Tom Hancock, Iowa Firefighters' Association  
Dr. H. T. Holcomb, Iowa Veterinary Medical Association  
Secretary Patty Judge, Iowa Department of Agriculture  
Scott McIntyre, Iowa Hospital Association  
Ralph Wilmoth, Iowa Public Health Association  
Dave Myers, Iowa Technology Department  
Dennis Prevett, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII  
David Miller, Iowa Emergency Management Division  
Mahala Cox, Warren County Emergency Management Agency  
Barry Halling, Dallas County Emergency Management Agency  
Stephen O'Meara, U.S. Attorney's Office  
Al Overbaugh, U.S. Attorney's Office  
Kandice Wilcox, U.S. Attorney's Office  
Gary Osweiler, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory  
Bruce Upchurch, Governor's Office on Drug Control Policy  
Jeff Vonk, Department of Natural Resources